

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

STANDARD
FERTILIZER AND
CHEMICAL
COMPANY

(Incorporated)

Paid up Capital \$50,000.00

Manufactured and Descriptive
Catalogue

Principal Place of Business and Main Office
FULLERTON, CAL.

BRANCHES:

Riverside, Corner Market and Seventh Streets
Corcoran, Whitley Avenue

Address all Communications to Main Office at

FULLERTON, CAL.

Orange County Nursery

— AND —

Land Company

(Incorporated)

Conducts a General Nursery Business with Main Office and
Nurseries at

FULLERTON, CALIFORNIA

BRANCHES:

Riverside, Corner Market and Seventh Streets
Corcoran, Whitley Avenue

— Extensive Growers of —

EUCALYPTUS TREES, FRUIT TREES, NUT TREES,
STREET TREES, SHADE TREES, ORNAMENTAL
TREES, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, PALMS,
DECORATIVE PLANTS, ROSE BUSHES,
CUT FLOWERS

We import from France, Belgium, Holland and Japan.

THE GROWING OF EUCALYPTUS TIMBER FOR LUMBER, RAILROAD TIES, MANUFACTURING AND OTHER PURPOSES IS DESTINED, IN THE NEAR FUTURE, TO BECOME ONE OF THE LEADING INDUSTRIES OF CALIFORNIA. AS A REVENUE PRODUCER AN EUCALYPTUS GROVE WILL BE ONE OF THE BEST ASSETS A MAN CAN OWN. IT WILL BE ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO PARTIES LIVING AT A DISTANCE, AS AFTER THE FIRST YEAR OR TWO NO SPECIAL ATTENTION IS REQUIRED.

WE GROW EUCALYPTUS BY THE MILLIONS, AND ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH THE PLANTS IN THE PROPER SEASON, OR GROW THEM ON CONTRACT.

ORANGE COUNTY NURSERY

—AND—

LAND COMPANY

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

APPLES

The apple will thrive in most parts of California and in many parts yield a really superior product.

In choosing varieties for any given locality the purchaser should be governed by observations on local conditions and varieties doing best in the locality.

Trees as a rule should be headed low in order to shade the trunk of the tree from the sun.

No home orchard is complete without a few well selected apple trees for cooking and dessert purposes.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Duchess of Oldenberg.—An apple of Russian origin and one that seems adapted to California climate. Fine for cooking and market.

Bismark.—A new apple of great promise. Large, red striped, with yellow ground. Said to be very prolific. Good for cooking and table use.

Early Harvest.—This is one of the earliest apples we have and is an old family favorite. One of the best early apples for the family orchard.

Gravenstein.—A beautiful yellow ap-

ple, splashed with red. A very popular variety.

Maiden's Blush.—One of the very best apples for home use. Medium size, somewhat flattened, beautiful yellow apple with a distinct red cheek. Good for table, cooking and market.

Red Astrachan.—A well known summer apple of decided merit. Is probably more planted than any other variety of summer apples. Medium to large, red, sub-acid flavor. Good for cooking and market.

Red June.—Small to medium. An excellent table apple. Deep red and attractive in appearance.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Fall Pippin.—Large, green, sub-acid, quality best. Popular where known.

Fameuse (Snow Apple) — Medium roundish, deep crimson. Very handsome, flesh snowy white, tender, melting, juicy, high flavored, sub-acid, delicious. Tree moderate grower, very hardy and productive.

Jonathan.—Fruit medium, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark or lively red; moderate grower. One

of the best apples for home use or market.

Rambo—Medium; streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted, productive and vigorous.

WINTER APPLES

Arkansas Black—Origin Bentonville, Arkansas. The tree is an upright grower, young wood, very dark. Fruit medium to large; fine flavor; beautiful dark color, almost black; flesh yellowish, slightly sub-acid, crisp. One of the best cooking apples; vigorous.

Ben Davis—Fruit medium to large, flesh white; an excellent variety. Tree very hardy, a free grower, coming in to bearing early, and very productive; very popular.

Baldwin—Large, skin yellow in shade, but nearly covered with red and orange in the sun. Flesh yellowish white with an agreeable mild acid and yet high flavor. Tree a fine grower and very productive.

English Russet—Medium, skin pale greenish yellow, about two-thirds covered with russet. Flesh yellowish white, firm, crisp.

Gano—Originated in Missouri. Form conical, good size and smooth, deep red shaded on sunny side to mahogany, very attractive, flesh pale yellow, fine grained, tender, pleasant, mild, sub-acid, is a good shipper and keeper, tree healthy, vigorous and hardy. An annual and prolific bearer.

Grimes' Golden—Medium to large; rich golden yellow; flesh tender, mild, sub-acid. Should be gathered before turning yellow and put in a cool place, and often keeps until February. For canning purposes it nearly equals the pear. Tree hardy, vigorous; an early and abundant bearer.

Lawver—Large, dark red, covered with small dots, flesh firm, white, crisp, sprightly, aromatic, mild, sub-acid. A beautiful and desirable fruit.

Mammoth Black Twig—Supposed to be seedling of the Wine Sap, but tree a better grower in the nursery and fruit much larger; or, in other words, an improved Wine Sap. Tree a fine, upright, spreading grower.

Missouri Pippin—Medium, somewhat flattened, bright red, with numerous gray dots, very handsome, fair quality, an early and very abundant bearer, and very profitable.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow, shaded with red; tender, juicy, sub-acid. October to February.

Rhode Island Greening — Large, roundish, green or greenish yellow, tender, juicy and rich, rather acid, but high flavored and one of the best for cooking and dessert, tree vigorous, spreading, very crooked grower in the nursery, a great and constant bearer nearly everywhere. Toward the south ripens in the fall, but in the north a late keeper.

Smith's Cider—Large, handsome, red and yellow, juicy, acid, quality medium. Moderate grower and good bearer, succeeds well in south and west.

Spitzenburgh (Esopus)—Medium to large, deep red, flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, with a spicy and delicious flavor, tree rather slow grower, requires top working, high culture and good care, under which it forms a large spreading tree, a good bearer and deservedly a most popular variety.

Stark—Large, roundish, greenish yellow, shaded, sprinkled and striped with light and dark red nearly over the whole surface, and thickly sprinkled with light brown dots, flesh yellowish,

moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid, tree vigorous, an early and abundant bearer, hardy, the fruit a long keeper and valuable market fruit.

Talman's Sweet—Medium; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet; valuable baking apple; vigorous and productive.

Winesap—Medium, dark red, a favorite market variety in the West.

Wagener—Medium to large, light yellow, slightly tinged with red, firm, rich and crisp, juicy sub-acid, tree vigorous, upright, handsome, very productive.

Wealthy—An apple of fine appearance and quality, an early and profuse bearer; a good market apple of its season. Tree hardy; in size and beauty it equals Baldwin, and is a better dessert apple. Ripens here in September. Winter apple North.

White Pippin—Large, greenish and covered with dots. Extra fine dessert and cooking apple. Very pleasant sub-acid flavor. Should be better known.

White Winter Pearmain—Medium, skin light yellowish green with a brownish cheek. Flesh tender, fine grained, mild, sub-acid, rich, aromatic flavor.

Yellow Bellflower—Large, yellow with a blush in the sun, very tender, juicy, sub-acid, a beautiful and excellent apple, in use all winter, tree vigorous and a good bearer.

York Imperial—Medium, white shaded with crimson, flesh firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild, sub-acid, tree vigorous, a good bearer. A popular variety.

Yellow Newtown Pippin (Albemarle Pippin)—Medium to large, roundish, yellow, very firm, crisp, juicy, with a

highly delicious sub-acid flavor. One of the most famous American apples. A very late keeper.

CRAB APPLE

Hyslop—Almost as large as Early Strawberry apple, deep crimson, very popular on account of its size, beauty and hardiness. Vigorous.

Red Siberian—Fruit small, about an inch in diameter, yellow with scarlet cheek, beautiful. Tree an erect, free grower, bears when two or three years old.

Transcendent—Vigorous, productive. Leaves out early; medium large; round; yellow, striped with red.

Whitney's Seedling (No. 20)—Large, glossy, green striped, splashed with carmine, flesh firm, juicy and flavor very pleasant, ripe latter part of August. Tree a great bearer, very hardy, a vigorous, handsome grower, with a dark green glossy foliage.

Yellow Siberian (Golden Beauty)—Large, and a beautiful golden yellow color. Tree vigorous.

PEARS

The cultivation of the pear extends to all parts of the state and adjacent territory.

Thrives best on a heavy soil and does well in soils containing considerable alkali.

Unlike most fruits, pears should be gathered before fully ripening and placed in a cool, dark place to complete the ripening process.

The pear is extensively grown both commercially and for home use.

VARIETIES OF THE PEAR

Bartlett—Large, buttery, juicy, high flavored; great bearer. One of the

most popular of all the summer varieties. August to September.

Beurre d'Anjou—Large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson, flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high rich flavor, very productive.

Clapp's Favorite—Fruit large, skin thin, pale yellow; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, buttery, melting, rich, sweet, vinous; a little perfumed; very good. Ripens two weeks earlier than Bartlett.

Duchess d'Angouleme—Very large; greenish-yellow; sometimes a little russeted; makes a beautiful tree. One of the best.

Flemish Beauty—The tree is very luxuriant, hardy and bears early and abundantly; fruit large, pale yellow, becoming reddish-brown at maturity on the sunny side.

Garber Hybrid—Oriental strain, like the Smith's, fruit resembles the Kieffer in size, shape and color; ripe three weeks before.

Kieffer Hybrid—Called by many the "Queen of Pears." Fruit large to very large, skin yellow, with a brilliant vermillion cheek, flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma. Tree very vigorous and very prolific.

Seckle—Of exquisite flavor; perhaps the standard of quality in pears. Tree a stout, slow grower. August.

Winter Bartlett—Fruit large, closely resembling the Bartlett in shape and appearance; perfectly smooth, flesh tender; juicy and melting; flavor similar to the Winter Nellis, but season a little later, and as good as can be desired. In every way a grand pear.

Winter Nellis—Tree hardy and thrifty; a very delicious winter pear of

medium size; flesh yellowish-white, fine grained, buttery and very melting, abounding with juice and a rich, aromatic flavor; good to very good. December to February.

PEACHES

The Peach is one of the fruits that has made California famous as a fruit producing state.

The large, fine and luscious peaches grown in California are enough to make any one enthusiastic over fruit culture. The trees do best on a well drained, sandy loam, rather than on land inclined to be moist. Twenty-four feet apart is a good average distance to set peach trees. The trees are sometimes inclined to over-bear. When too many fruits have set, the only remedy is to thin them out. Thinning is done before the pit has formed.

FREESTONE VARIETIES

Alexander—Large size, handsome and regular in form, with deep maroon shade; adheres to the stone; should remain on the tree until fully ripe. White flesh.

Australian Saucer—Fruit rather small and very flat, skin a pale greenish white. Is of good quality when allowed to hang on the tree till fully ripe. It is the earliest peach known.

Brigg's Red May—Medium size, very highly colored; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous, and of very good quality; adheres somewhat to the stone; of firm texture; tree very prolific.

Champion—Very large peach, highly flavored and beautifully colored, flesh white and skin white with red cheek, small pit and thick flesh. One of the best peaches.

Crawford's Early—This beautiful yellow peach is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large,

oblong, skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent; free.

Crawford's Late—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow, or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive; one of the best; free.

Dwarf Japan Blood—Tree of dwarf habit, surest bearer of all the early peaches; fruit is large, pointed, red cheek and end, and sometimes blood red flesh.

Elberta—A Georgia cross between Crawford and Chinese Cling, very large, well colored; all things considered the finest yellow free-stone in cultivation; no one can go amiss by planting it; fruit perfectly free from rot, and one of the most successful shipping varieties.

Early St. John—One of the best yellow early peaches. Comes in between the first earlies and the Early Crawford.

George the Fourth—Large, flesh white, red cheek, productive; a good free-stone.

Honey—The sweetest of all peaches we have, and about the best bearer. Late frosts have never killed the young fruit in Southern California.

Imperial—A Florida variety; very large, roundish, oblong; skin greenish yellow, red blush; flesh white, juicy, and of excellent flavor.

Lovell—A California seedling, large, almost perfectly round, flesh yellow to the pit, firm and of excellent quality, a superb canning and drying peach and more in demand by the canners in recent years, and commanding a much higher price than any other variety of freestone peach. Worthy of extensive cultivation; ripens a few days after Muir.

Mayflower—A new variety from North Carolina, very highly recommended by the originator; one week earlier than Sneed; fruit round and entirely covered with red; blooms late; very hardy; not fruited as yet with us.

Muir—Large, skin yellow. Flesh firm and very sweet, good drying and canning peach; free-stone.

Old Mixon Free—Large, white flesh, with deep red cheek; rich and good; one of the best.

Salway—Fruit large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow; a late showy market sort; free-stone.

Strawberry Peach—A fair sized white peach, changing to red near the pit. Has a rich, delicious flavor.

Stump the World—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white; free-stone.

Susquehanna—One of the handsomest peaches; large, yellow flesh; rich and good; free-stone.

Triumph—The earliest yellow peach known. Productive, hardy and profitable for market. Originated in Georgia.

Wonderful—Color rich yellow; flesh yellow, highly flavored, firm.

Wheatland—Large, roundish, skin golden yellow, shaded with crimson on the sunny side; flesh yellow and of fine quality; tree vigorous.

CLING-STONE PEACHES

Cling-stone peaches are much sought after by canners on account of their richness and firmness. Higher prices are realised for cling-stone than for free-stone peaches.

Chinese Cling—Most popular Southern peach, oblong, creamy skin, with faint flashes of red.

Henrietta (Levy)—Magnificent yellow cling, large size, mostly covered with bright crimson; hardy, productive; always commands fancy prices.

Heath Cling—Large, oblong, creamy white, slightly tinged with red in the sun; very tender, juicy, melting; very rich and luscious.

Indian Cling—A large peach, very much sought after by the housewife for canning and spicing.

Lemon Cling—Large, oblong, having a swollen point, similar to a lemon, skin yellow with red cheek. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy and sweet.

Orange Cling—A large, handsome yellow peach with a dark red cheek. Quality excellent and is a favorite with the canners.

Phillip's Cling—Fine, large, yellow, flesh firm, clear, yellow to the pit which is very small. Preferred by canners to any other variety of cling, its firmness, fine texture of flesh and lateness, not ripening until September, when other clings are practically harvested, makes a demand for this variety far beyond the supply.

Tuscan Cling—A very large yellow cling, the earliest fine cling, flesh juicy and of fine flavor and clear yellow to the stone. A good shipping and canning peach and very desirable on account of its earliness, ripening with the Early Crawford.

NECTARINES

The Nectarine is a smooth skinned peach. It is very fine either as a dried fruit or preserved. Requires the same conditions and should be handled the same as the peach.

Boston—Large, deep yellow, with bright blush and mottling of red, sweet and a peculiar pleasant flavor. Free-stone.

New White—Large; pure white; flesh tender, juicy, vinous; very good; early; free.

PLUMS

This fruit grows well in all parts of the state.

The Japanese varieties and their crosses occupy a large place in the plum culture of California.

The European varieties are also held in considerable favor, especially for canning purposes.

The American varieties are planted but little.

VARIETIES

Abundance—The tree is a very rapid grower and fruit is full medium size and of a bright cherry red color; flesh is light yellow, juicy and tender.

Blue Damson—Medium, skin dark blue with light blue bloom. Flesh yellowish green, juicy, sweet, adheres to the stone.

Burbank—Japanese, named after the introducer of this and most of the other good plums. The best bearing variety we have. When fully ripe, the fruit is deliciously sweet.

Hale—Tree good grower, fruit very large, beautifully colored, of best quality.

Imperial Gage—Large; oval; golden green; juicy, rich, first quality.

Kelsey's Japan—Vigorous, greenish yellow, very large, excellent, prolific, sweetest of all plums, early bloomer.

Prunus Simoni—A very fine plum in the interior valleys where it ripens to perfection. Is large and much flattened.

Satsuma—A very large and well flavored plum with blood-red flesh; skin bluish red; pit is very small; tree

grows very large and old, and is a very good bearer.

Shropshire Damson—A plum of fine quality, as free from the attacks of the curculio as the Common Damson, and of same color. The flesh is amber colored, juicy and sprightly; very productive, and a valuable market variety. Not liable to rot. Free. September.

Sultan—Japanese. Very large, purplish red, flesh red, very sweet, juicy, and one of the best red plums.

Wickson—Japanese. Tree grows in vase form, sturdy and upright. The fruit is evenly distributed all over the tree. It changes to white when about half grown, and remains so until a few days before ripening, when it changes to a glowing carmine. Small stone, the flesh is of fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious.

Yellow Egg (Yellow Magnum Bonum)—Very large, egg-shaped, excellent for cooking, good and productive. Vigorous. Last of August.

PRUNES

The Prune is really a plum with the distinguishing characteristic that it dries sweet and makes a commercial product. In California the prune is of great commercial importance, as the prune industry is one of the great horticultural interests of the state.

VARIETIES

French Prune (Petite Prune d'Agen)—Medium to small, skin reddish purple with a blue bloom. Flesh fine, juicy, sugary, used very extensively for drying in California.

German Prune—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying, color dark purple, of very agreeable flavor. Vigorous.

Hungarian—Large, skin violet, very prolific, often growing double; good flavor.

FIGS

There probably is no fruit that repays its owner so well as a few trees of figs. From early summer till late fall there is a constant supply of wholesome, appetizing fruit.

The trees require sufficient moisture to keep them constantly growing during the summer months in order to fruit well.

VARIETIES

Black Mission or California Black—Is probably the most common black fig grown in California. Is of fair size and dark purple, almost black, in color. A good grower and a good bearer.

Black Spanish or Black San Pedro—Not so dark in color as the Black Mission, but a much larger and better fig, in fact we consider it the best black fig we have. Tree a good grower and an excellent bearer.

Brown Turkey—This is a very large brown fig. One of the earliest if not the earliest large fig grown.

Calimyrna—This is the White Smyrna fig of commerce. Is very sweet and fine, dries readily and commands the highest price. In order to succeed a person must have the wild or Capri fig and the fig wasp (*Blastophaga grossorum*) to fertilize or pollenize the young fruit.

Kadota—This is one of the very best of the white figs. Of medium size and but slightly elongated. Thought by some to be identical with the White Pacific, which it very much resembles. Very sweet and delicious. White inside and out.

White Pacific—Similar if not identi-

cal with above variety. It is very much prized for home use and for selling fresh on the market. Same description as Kadota.

White Adriatic—This is one of the most common sorts grown in Southern California. It is rather above medium size with greenish white skin and pink flesh. Is productive.

White Smyrna—As grown in Southern California is quite distinct from the Calimyrna. The leaves are more deeply lobed and the trees fruit readily without the assistance of the fig wasp. Is a fig of excellent quality, not quite so large as the White Adriatic and a little shorter.

White Ischia—Rather below medium in size but of good quality.

Golden Brown—A brown fig of decided merit.

LOQUATS

This is a fine evergreen tree that is useful as well as ornamental. The fruit is yellow to orange in color and the size of large plums but somewhat longer. It is a very desirable fruit especially the budded varieties, coming as it does in the late winter and early spring when fruit is scarce. Trees are easily grown and fruit abundantly.

Advance—This one seems the best for general culture. It is much larger and better than the common seedling and a more abundant bearer. The fruit ripens early and sells readily.

Seedlings—We also have a few seedlings, which until a few years ago were the only thing grown. The seedling trees grow larger than the budded stock and are longer coming into bearing.

GUAVAS

Guavas grow on shrubs or bushes and sometimes attain a height of 15 to 20 feet.

Strawberry Guava—This is the variety most highly prized and widely grown. Is of a dark red color when fully ripe and has a distinct strawberry flavor. With good culture the fruit grows as large as walnuts. A desirable fruit.

Lemon Guava—Larger than the above and yellow; of a less pleasing flavor and more subject to frost.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

This is a valuable acquisition to our fruits. The trees are quite hardy and will thrive where the thermometer does not drop below zero. Is a valuable market fruit.

Hachiya—This is acknowledged to be one of the best. Oblong and somewhat pointed towards the apex. Skin deep orange or red, with dark blotches near the apex. Flesh is yellow, soft and jelly-like when ripe. Has very few seeds—often none at all. We recommend this one above all others for Southern California, as we know no mistake will be made in planting it.

Hyakinne—Very large, skin orange yellow. Fruit ripens early and is edible even before it gets soft. Is not astringent when hard, like the preceding one.

Tsuro-no-ko — Fruit smaller than either of the foregoing. Is very sweet and juicy.

Tena-Nashi—One of the largest. Fruit almost spherical, skin yellow. Is of fine quality and tree is an abundant bearer.

GRAPE VINES

The grape is very widely distributed in California and is divided into three distinct classes—the raisin grape, the wine grape and the table or market grape.

The raisin grapes and some of the wine grapes are also highly esteemed as table and market varieties.

The raisin grape can be cured in the sun only where weather conditions are favorable for drying. Wherever fogs prevail to any great extent during the drying season the raisin can not be properly cured.

VARIETIES OF THE GRAPE

Black Ferrera—Bunches large but not compact. The fruit is large and elongated; a very desirable grape both for market and table use.

Black Hamburg—Large bunches with large, round berries. Acknowledged as standard in quality for foreign table grapes. An old standard variety for table and market.

Black Malvoise—A large, reddish black grape. A good grower and a good bearer. Used extensively as a table and wine grape.

Black Mission—This is the grape originally grown by the Mission Fathers. Used both for a table grape and for wine. Berries are of medium size and good quality.

Black Morocco—Bunches are compact and of medium size. Is a late grape of good quality.

Black Prince—A very desirable table grape. Bunches are large and berries are medium to large with a decided bloom on them.

Cornichon (Black)—Bunches large but loose; berries tapering to both ends; is of good quality and desirable for table and market; ripens late.

Flame Tokay—Very extensively planted for table and market. Bunch is large and moderately compact. Berry firm and sweet; very popular.

Gros Colman—Bunches large, rather long and loose. Berries very large and almost round and covered with bloom. A valuable variety as its size, quality and season of ripening (October) make it a very desirable.

Malaga—This variety thrives well under varying conditions. Bunches are very large. Popular as a market grape. Sometimes used for raisins but is not as good as the Muscat.

Red Emperor—A late variety of strong growth and a heavy bearer. Berries are large, oblong and covered with bloom. A favorite market variety on account of its lateness and good keeping qualities.

Rose of Peru—This is a well known variety grown extensively for market. Berries round and of large size, almost black and well liked.

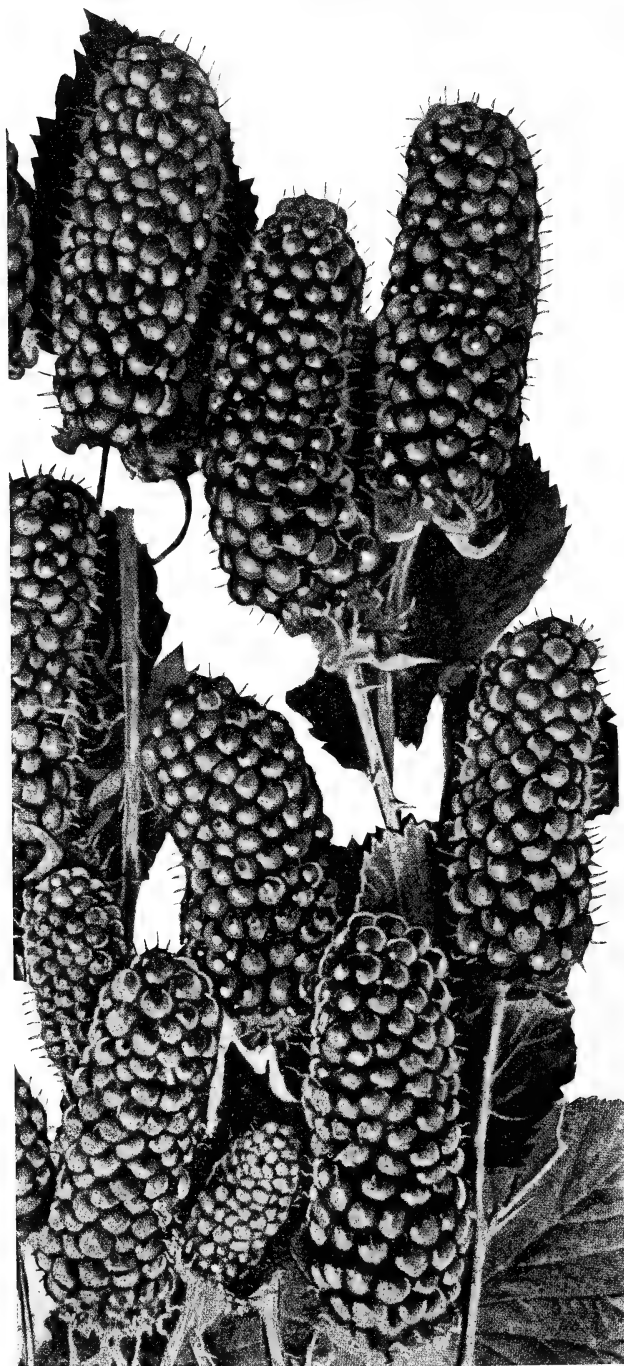
Thompson's Seedless—Vine is a very rapid grower. It is, as the name indicates, seedless. It is pre-eminently a raisin grape but is also extensively used as a table grape. Bunches are very large and berries quite small and greenish white with a yellowish tinge. Very early.

White Muscat—Extensively planted throughout the state. In the San Joaquin Valley a large acreage is planted to this variety for raisins. In localities where conditions are not suited to curing raisins it is extensively used for market. The berry is sometimes round and sometimes oblong, large and greenish yellow in color.

Zinfandel—Extensively planted for making wine. Bunches are large and compact. Berries almost black.

AMERICAN VARIETIES OF THE GRAPE

The American varieties are rank growers and are good to train on trellis.



lises. They should be pruned much longer than the European varieties just described.

Concord—This is the best known and most extensively grown of any of the American varieties. As grown in California the berries are large and dark purple. The bunch is rather loose. Vine a strong grower and an abundant bearer. Highly prized as a table grape, especially by people recently from the east.

Deleware—A small, red grape of fine quality. Bunch is small and compact. An abundant bearer.

Isabella — Quite extensively planted in California by those who desire an eastern grape. Bunch and berry large and fruit of good quality.

Niagara—Acknowledged as one of the best white grapes. Berry is large, pale yellowish green and very productive.

THE SMALL FRUITS

There are few if any sections in California where one or more of the so-called small fruits or berries do not do well. They are especially adapted to the gardener on account of the small space occupied and the short time in which fruit can be obtained. With judicious selection and care a plot of berry vines can be made to produce fruit almost the entire year.

BLACKBERRIES

Mammoth—This is in a distinct class by itself. Has more of the distinguishing characteristics of the Loganberry and Phenomenal berry than of a Blackberry. Berries are black and very large. It is a profuse bearer and a rank grower. One of the greatest acquisitions in the small fruit line of recent years. (See cut on this page.)

Wilson's Early—One of the best of the blackberries. A profuse bearer of fine, large berries.

THE DEWBERRY

Merely a trailing or low bush blackberry.

Gardena—This is the standard variety for Southern California. It is early, vigorous and a very prolific bearer. Berries are large and of fine quality.

Signal Hill Advance—This is a new variety that is claimed to be very much earlier than any other. We fruited it for the first time last spring and the claim of earliness seems to be well founded.

LOGANBERRY

Supposed to be a hybrid between the Raspberry and Blackberry. It is a berry that is distinct and entirely different from either of its parents. When fully ripe it is of a very dark red, and a very pleasant acid flavor. Berries very large, often an inch and a quarter long. The vines are rampant growers and produce abundantly. It is a very decided acquisition to the small fruit family.

PHENOMINAL BERRY

Very much resembles the Loganberry in appearance of the fruit but with us the vine does not seem to grow so rank.

RASPBERRY

We grow but one variety of the raspberry, the Cuthbert. It is a strong grower and has a long fruiting season. The best one for California.

CITRUS FRUITS

The Orange—This fruit has come to occupy a very exalted place in the fruit industry of the state and brings into the pockets of growers many million dollars in profits annually. It is planted over a very wide territory extending from San Diego County on the south to Butte on the north.

The Washington Navel—This is the variety that has to a large degree given California its reputation as an orange producing state. In quality and general appearance it has no equal. The tree grows to medium size and is an early and abundant bearer. If a family can have but one orange tree in their garden it should be a Washington Navel. It is seedless and of large size.

Valencia Late—This variety comes second in importance of our oranges. It is a late variety, ripening after other varieties are off the market and consequently, usually brings very high prices. It seems best adapted to the coast valleys of Southern California, where it reaches a high state of perfection and hangs on the trees till late fall, the last shipments usually going out in early November. Almost seedless, medium to large and of excellent quality.

Dancy Tangerine—This is one of the small, "kid glove" oranges. Is of deep orange color, quite tart and ripens just following the Navel. Desirable for home use and some "fancy" trade but not extensively planted for market.

GRAPE FRUIT (Pomelo)

This fruit is becoming popular, and deservedly so on account of its medicinal properties. It is of lemon color, almost round and larger than a large Navel orange.

Marsh's Seedless—The best and most popular variety. As the name indicates it has no seeds. It is of very fine flavor, juicy with very little "rag."

LEMONS

Nothing in the way of fruit is more desirable or profitable for the home orchard than one or more Lemon trees. Lemon trees require a warmer situation than orange trees as they are more easily affected by frost.

Eureka—This is the one most commonly grown for market purposes. Fruit is of a good, even size and splendid quality. Tree almost thornless.

NEW FRUITS
AVOCADO OR ALLIGATOR PEAR
 (*Persea Gratissima*)

Is a native of the American tropics. Is but slightly grown in the United States. Usually a taste for the fruit has to be acquired. When a taste is once acquired people often become excessively fond of it. Fruits vary in size from 1 1/2 to 5 inches in length. In color the fruit ranges from green to

grown in this state and are of considerable commercial importance. They bloom early and are therefore subject to injury by late frosts. They prove a success only in certain localities. In sections where conditions are favorable to the Almond they have proven very profitable.

I. X. L.—One of the best of the California Seedlings. Nuts are large and part readily from the hull. Tree a strong grower and a good bearer.

Ne Plus Ultra—Tree thrifty and nuts large, long and soft shelled. One of the most desirable.



Chestnut Tree

purple. Trees grow from 25 to 30 feet in height and besides producing, makes a very desirable ornamental tree.

Cherimoya (*Anona Cherimolia*)—Custard Apple. Considered by some to be the finest of the sub-tropical fruits. Trees grow to 15 feet or more in height and of a weeping tendency.

NUT TREES

Almonds—These are quite widely

Nonpareil—An extra heavy bearer. Paper shell. Tree of a weeping habit.

CHESTNUTS

The Chestnut though not much grown in California does well here and produces fine, large nuts. They are easily gathered and profitable. Chestnut trees also make fine street trees or shade trees for the yard, forming a symmetrical head of great beauty. We have



Pecan Nuts

two varieties—the Spanish, a fine, large and prolific nut, and the American Sweet Chestnut, smaller than the Spanish but of better quality.

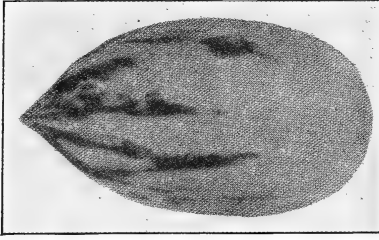
PECAN NUT

This nut has been comparatively little grown in California and the best locations for its growth are not yet well defined. It grows naturally in a deep, rich soil where the roots can reach perpetual moisture.

There is more difference in individual trees of the Pecan than in

any other nut. Great advances have been made in the last few years in the selection of varieties and budding from the very choicest of the soft shells. Budded varieties come into bearing much younger and produce nuts twice the size of the ordinary seedling. We offer the following:

Frostscher—A large, oblong nut, 1 3-4 inches long. Kernel is large and easily removed. Tree is a vigorous grower and a heavy cropper. One of the finest and best of the budded pecans.



Budded Pecan

Pride of the Coast (Columbia)—This variety is even longer than the preceding. A thrifty, strong growing tree.

Seedling Pecans—We also have a few of the very best of Texas seedlings for those who do not care to spend so much on a pecan tree.

ENGLISH WALNUTS

This is the great commercial nut of Southern California and many orchards are also producing paying crops in the central and northern parts of the state. Large plantings are also being made in Oregon and Washington. The class of nuts known as Soft Shells is the one universally planted at the present time. The trees are very vigorous growers

and should be planted about 50 feet apart each way to guard against crowding. A deep, rich soil is best adapted to the walnut, a heavy clay sub-soil not being suited to its best development.

Much attention has been given in recent years to the grafting and budding of the walnut. Budded or grafted trees yield a nut of a more uniform grade as well as larger than the ordinary seedling that was formerly grown.

We have the following grafted stock:

Santa Barbara Soft Shell—This is the variety commonly grown in Southern California and seems to give better satisfaction here than any other. It is large, thin shelled and of excellent quality.

Placentia Perfection—This is selected from the Santa Barbara soft shell class. Nut is very smooth, somewhat elongated, with a thin but strong shell. A very desirable variety.

Santa Barbara Soft Shell Seedlings—Trees of this variety are grown from selected nuts from the best trees. Most of the bearing orchards of Southern California are of this variety.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

California offers many advantages to lovers of plants and out-of-door life. Unlike most countries we can ornament and improve twelve months in the year.

Most of our ornamental plants are either growing in pots or boxes or can be dug with a ball of earth attached to the roots so that planting can be done in the summer as well as winter.

EVERGREEN TREES

Acacia Baileyana—A beautiful small tree having fine silvery foliage and an abundance of lemon yellow flowers. When in bloom in early spring it presents a striking appearance.

Acacia Cultraformis—A shrub with small triangular shaped leaves, which

have a decided silvery color. It blooms in great profusion in early spring, producing lemon yellow flowers.



Araucaria Excelsa

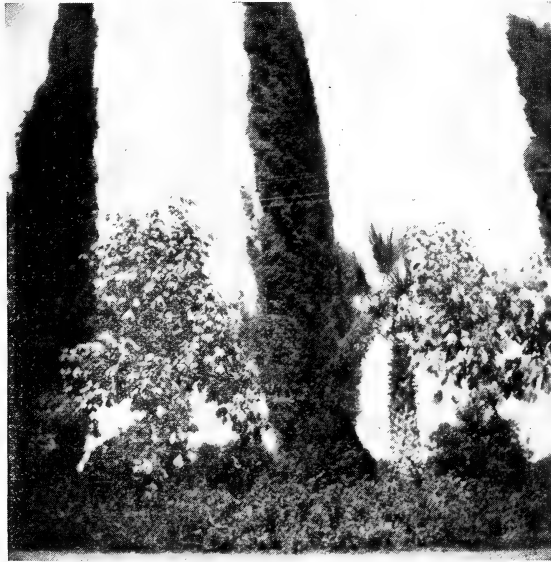
Acacia Dealbata—Silver Wattle. A very symmetrical tree with fine foliage of a silver gray cast. A very showy tree especially in the spring when covered with its yellow flowers.

Acacia Decurrens — Green Wattle. Flowers are of a whitish yellow. Sometimes mistaken for the preceding variety as it is also for the Mollissima. Makes a fine tree for ornamental planting.

It has a symmetrical, upright growth, which makes it very popular.

Acacia Mollissima—Black Wattle. This is an excellent, rapid growing tree of fine feathery foliage. Makes a fine single specimen in an ornamental or park planting.

Acacia Pycnantha—Golden Wattle. A thrifty small tree with large, broad leaves when young, which get narrow-



Italian Pillar Cypress

Acacia Floribunda—A rapid growing tree with spreading habits. Somewhat willowy in appearance. Produces great quantities of yellow blossoms.

Acacia Linifolia—A tall shrub; flowers in heads in slender axillary racemes. Suitable where small trees or shrubs are desired.

Acacia Melanoxylon — The Black wood of Australia. This is one of the most commonly used trees in California for street and roadway plantings.

er as the tree grows older. Flowers in heads in axillary racemes.

Acacia Saligna—A small growing Acacia with long linear leaves. Flower heads very large.

Acacia Verticillata—A bushy, spreading shrub. Flowers in spikes of a deep yellow color.

Araucaria Bidwilli—An Australian tree with branches coming out in whorls around the stem. Very fine for parks and lawns.

Araucaria Excelsa—Norfolk Island Pine. The most common of the Araucarias and one of the most attractive of trees for single specimens for the lawn. By some it is called the star pine on account of the regular manner in which the branches come out around the stem.

Araucaria Excelsa Compacta Robusta—In general appearance like the preceding, but with much heavier branches. The branches are broader and the tree has a more robust appearance than the common one.

Araucaria Excelsa Glauca—This variety is a little more compact than the common excelsa and the foliage has a blueish or glaucous appearance.

Camphor (*Camphora Officinalis*)—Comes to us from China and Japan. Grows to be a tree 40 feet tall. A very symmetrical tree suitable for lawn planting as well as for streets and driveways. It is from this tree that the camphor gum of commerce is obtained.

Casuarina Stricta (Beefwood)—A quick growing Australian tree, 60 to 70 feet.

Cedrus Atlantica—100 to 125 feet. Grows in pyramid form and has silvery green foliage. A fine tree for park or lawn.

Cedrus Deodara (Himalaya Cedar)—A very beautiful tree with silvery foliage and drooping branches. The best of all the cedars and no evergreen can surpass it in beauty.

Cedrus Libani (Cedar of Lebanon)—Branches short and horizontal. A valuable tree.

Cryptomera Elegans—A fine tree, growing in pyramid form. Foliage turns golden brown in winter.



Cedrus Deodara

Cryptomera Japonica—50 to 60 feet. Grows in pyramid form. A rapid growing, handsome tree. Turns more or less golden brown in winter.

Cupressus Guadalupensis (Blue Cypress)—A beautiful, erect growing cypress with silvery green foliage.

Cupressus Sempervirens Fastigata or Italian Pillar Cypress—Forms an erect columnar tree of very striking appearance.

Cupressus Macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)—60 to 70 feet with broad, spreading head. The common cypress of California. Much used for hedges and wind brakes.

Cupressus Arizona or Arizona Cypress—40 to 70 feet. Foliage very glaucous and beautiful.

EUCALYPTUS

The Eucalyptus family deserves more than a passing mention. It is one of the best of hardwood timber trees, and has the advantage over all the hardwood timbers in that it is very rapid in growth.

The production of hardwood lumber suitable for manufacturing purposes is an industry that there is no danger of over-doing. It is not the object of a descriptive catalogue to give data on the amount to be made from an acre of Eucalyptus, but certain it is that it is destined to become one of the great industries of the state. There are many thousand acres of sub-irrigated land in the San Joaquin Valley that can be purchased cheaply and set to Eucalyptus and in a few years yield a handsome income to the owners.

Some of the Eucalypts make good street trees and others are strictly ornamental. Taken all together the Eucalyptus constitutes a very valuable division of timber trees.

Eucalyptus Citradora (Lemon-Scented Gum)—Is a fast growing tree usually very straight and slender with branches only at the top. It thrives in a frostless coast region but is not suited to the dry interior. The wood is of a brownish or yellowish tinge; is strong and durable. It is used in Australia for various commercial purposes such as implement handles, ship-building, paving, railway ties, bridge building, inside woodwork in houses and railway coaches. Its profuse bloom makes it valuable for bee pasture.

Is used for ornamental planting on account of the odor of the foliage, which resembles that of a lemon.

Eucalyptus Cornuta — Yate tree. When planted out by itself it makes a spreading growth and in California has been used almost wholly as a shade tree. The wood is one of the heaviest

among Eucalypts. The wood is hard, tough and elastic, being used in Australia for agricultural implements, for vehicles and for boat ribs. The tree endures high temperatures but will not endure heavy frosts. It thrives on the coast and endures the hot summers of the interior valleys of California and Arizona, provided the roots are supplied with plenty of water. It endures a temperature as high as 116 degrees F., but is injured by a minimum temperature of 23 to 26 degrees F. Is said to withstand alkali equal to if not better than any other variety.

Eucalyptus Calophylla—This is a moderate sized tree with bright, glossy green leaves. Has large cream colored flowers and very large seed pods. Will not withstand either a hot, dry atmosphere or a low temperature. Used in California mostly as an ornamental tree.

Eucalyptus Corynocalyx—Sugar gum. This is one of the most commonly grown eucalypts of California. Grows to a height of 100 feet and is particularly adapted to the hills of California and the interior valleys where the water supply is not abundant. Naturally it will grow much faster with plenty of moisture but it will grow in arid situations where many other varieties fail. It will not stand very heavy freezing. It is very durable as railway ties, posts and for other underground situations. The wood warps very little in drying and when dry is very hard.

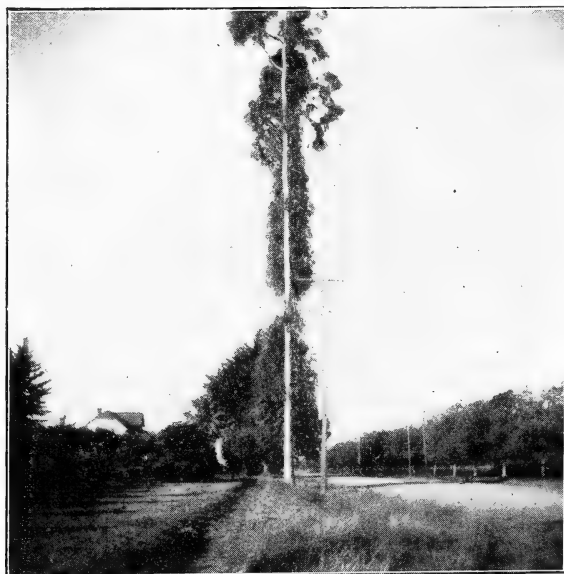
Eucalyptus Diversicolor—This is a rapid growing eucalypt, sometimes attaining a height of 400 feet and a basal diameter of 20 feet. The trunk is usually straight and even. It thrives in moderately moist situations but does not endure well the dry heat of the interior. Resists frost fairly well. The timber is said to be superior to that of

the Blue gum for some purposes. It is used in Australia for lumber and for shipbuilding. The tall, straight trunks make good masts.

Eucalyptus Ficifolia—Scarlet flowering gum. This variety is grown in California strictly as an ornamental tree. The tree is of slow growing, spreading habit and produces bright flowers ranging from pink to scarlet that grow in large clusters, making the tree very conspicuous.

hard, strong and durable. It is used for shipbuilding, carriage-making and in the manufacture of agricultural implements and for handles for tools.

Eucalyptus Leucoxydon—This is one of the hardiest and fastest growing Eucalypts. It attains a fair size but is inclined to grow a little crooked. It does well on the coast and in the interior. Is harder than the common Blue gum and will grow in many places where that variety will not thrive.



Eucalyptus Globulus (Blue Gum)

Eucalyptus Globulus — Blue gum. This is the tree that has made Eucalyptus wood famous in California. It is the most rapid growing, though not the largest, of the Eucalypts. It thrives in the coast regions and in many of the interior valleys, but to do its best must have a good supply of water. On account of its quick growth it is useful for wind breaks and for shade, especially in a new country. The timber of the blue gum is rather light in color and is

Eucalyptus Pilularis—Black Butt. This is a shapely tree, attaining in Australia a height of 300 feet and a diameter of 15 feet, with an average height of about 150 feet and an average diameter of 3 to 5 feet. In California the trees are inclined to be tall and slender with little foliage near the ground. Does not seem to endure very high or very low temperatures. The lumber is used in Australia for bridge and shipbuilding, for telegraph poles

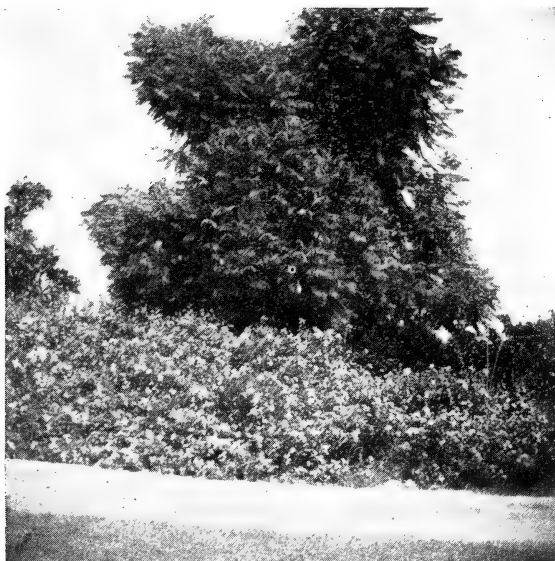
and for railway ties. Fence posts from this variety are reported to last for twenty years.

Eucalyptus Polyanthema—Red Box. This tree is of medium size and generally of a spreading habit. The leaves are round or broadly ovate. It thrives in a great variety of situations. The timber is very hard, strong and durable. Used in Australia for railway ties and for parts of wheels.

Eucalyptus Robusta—Swamp Mahogany. This is a very symmetrical

Thrives well in the coast regions of California, but is said not to endure very high or very low temperatures. It is used in Australia for piles, posts, paving, shingles and general building purposes. It is exceptionally fine for furniture where its weight is not against it. It probably grows more uniformly straight than any other eucalypt.

Eucalyptus Rostrata—Red gum. This variety is receiving more attention and exciting more interest at present than



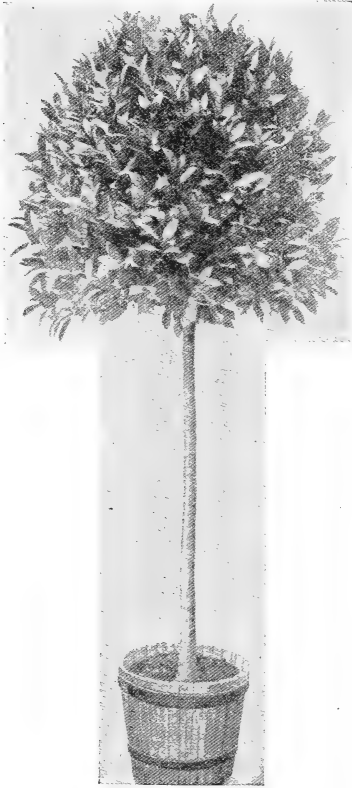
Lautannas in foreground.

Jacaranda in background. (See page 22)

tree when young and makes a fine avenue tree for a time. The branches soon begin to break, however, and the tree soon assumes a very ragged appearance. Thrives well only in the coast regions. The timber is not in great demand but is said to last well under ground.

Eucalyptus Resinifera—Red Mahogany. Tree attains a height of 100 feet. The wood is of a rich red color, resembling true mahogany and is very heavy.

any other. There is probably being as large an acreage planted to the rostrata as to all other varieties combined. It is commonly reported in Australia as growing to a height of 100 feet but under favorable conditions grows to double that height, with a trunk diameter of 6 to 12 feet. The red gum grows under a great variety of conditions. While it prefers moist bottom lands with an equable climate, it will endure much heat, severe frost and considerable drouth. It is said to en-



Laurus Nobilis. (See page 22)

dures temperatures ranging from 150 degrees F., down to 15 degrees F. It also withstands considerable alkali. When grown in large acreage in groves it grows fairly straight. It furnishes a timber that is valuable for many purposes; makes good railroad ties, posts, telephone poles. It is close grained and takes a polish well when used for interior finish. It is of a pleasing shade of red and takes a stain readily. In Australia it is also used in shipbuilding, bridgebuilding and blocks of it are used for street paving. In fact, it is used almost everywhere where a very hard and durable timber is required.

Eucalyptus Rudis—Desert gum. This

variety is very highly thought of for hot and dry places, such as the interior valleys of California. It has withstood a maximum temperature of 118 degrees F., and a minimum of 15 degrees F. It is equally well adapted to the coast regions. The wood does not seem to have been much used or tested in a commercial way. It makes a good quick growing shade tree and where the better known varieties will not thrive it should be planted for wood, wind brakes and other purposes where a quick growing tree is desired.

Eucalyptus Sideroxylon—Red Ironbark. Medium to large size. Wood is dark red and very hard and heavy. The leaves are very narrow. The flowers are in clusters, and in color range from light pink to scarlet. Thrives in rather a dry soil near the coast and on the plains and hillsides of many of the interior valleys, but will not endure the intense heat as well as some other varieties. While it is not prized as highly in Australia as some other varieties, yet its wood is put to various uses, such as bridge construction, railway ties, girders and large beams in buildings and a great variety of other purposes where strength and durability are required.

Eucalyptus Tereticornis (Also called Red Gum in Australia)—This tree attains to a good size under favorable conditions and grows straighter and makes a more merchantable tree than the common red gum, the *Eucalyptus Rostrata*. The species thrives near the coast and in the interior valleys, enduring drouth well. It furnishes a very hard and heavy red colored timber that is durable in the ground and out. Its uses are practically the same as that of the *rostrata* and by some the timber is considered even more durable. Posts of this variety, in Australia, have been reported quite sound after being in the ground for fifty-five years.

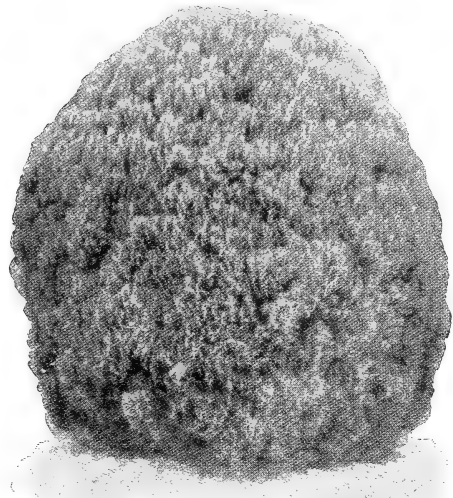


Sequoia Gigantea. (See page 24)

Eucalyptus Viminalis—Manna Gum.frost. There are many large trees in Southern California planted in door yards. Is also used as a house plant, This is a rapid growing tree, sometimes reaching a height of 300 feet and a diameter of 15 to 30 feet. It is exceeded in its rate of growth only by the Blue Gum. It thrives under a variety of conditions and can be grown along the coast or in the hot interior valleys. The timber has less commercial value than most other varieties. Wherever this variety can be grown it is probable that both Eucalyptus Ros-rata and Tereticornis can be grown equally well; and as they are much more valuable for their lumber it is not probable it will ever be very widely grown.

Ficus Elastica—India Rubber Plant. This is the common rubber plant used for pot culture. The leaves are thick and heavy and it makes one of the most satisfactory house plants grown.

Ficus Australis—Australian Rubber Tree. This tree will stand considerable



Rosedale Hybrid. (See page 23)

but the leaves are much smaller than *Ficus Elastica*.

Ficus Macrophylla—Moreton Bay Fig. Leaves of this variety are very large, surpassing even those of the *Elastica*. Is a native of Australia, where it is extensively used and highly prized as an avenue tree. It is highly thought of in California.

Grevillea Robusta—Australian Silk Oak. A graceful fern leaved tree used largely for street planting. In the

large clusters of showy blue flowers. Very popular for a yard tree and in some places used as a street tree.

Lagunaria Pattersonii — A small growing tree that thrives near the coast. As so many trees and shrubs do not stand the salt air of the beaches we consider this small ornamental tree a decided acquisition for coast planting. Leaves are bright green above and ashy gray underneath; has rather showy pink flowers.



Sequoia Sempervirens in foreground . (See page 24)

summer it is covered with conspicuous yellow flowers.

Hakea Eucalyptoides—This is a small tree with narrow leaves and quite showy flowers in heads. Desirable where the larger growing ornamental trees can not be grown.

Jacaranda Mimosifolia—This tree comes from Brazil and has a very striking appearance. Has fine fern-like leaves and, in the spring of the year,

Laurus Nobilis—Sweet Bay tree. This is one of the most highly prized of all evergreen trees. It is often grown in the open ground and attains a height of 40 to 60 feet. It is usually grown, however, as shown in accompanying illustration, as a standard tub plant. The leaves are fragrant and it is due to this quality that the particularly pleasant odor is imparted to bay rum.

Live Oak—This is a very beautiful and imposing tree. It is generally con-



Sterculia Diversifolia in foreground . (See page 24)

sidered a very slow growing tree but under cultivation where it receives plenty of water its growth is fairly rapid.

Magnolia Grandiflora—One of the most highly prized of flowering evergreens. Produces large, fragrant white flowers; these taken with large, glossy green leaves make it a very showy and a very desirable tree. Attains a height of 80 feet.

Pepper Tree (*Schinus Molle*)—Comes from Peru. Grows into a large spreading tree with drooping branches, after the manner of a weeping willow, which it resembles at a distance. It is our most graceful evergreen. It produces abundant clusters of red berries, which add greatly to its beauty. Is adapted to a wide range of territory and conditions.

Pittosporum Undulatum—This tree grows to be 25 feet or more in height and very shapely. It is

used in ornamental planting and for street trees. It is also grown as a hedge, for which it is very well adapted.

Blue Pine—*Pinus Canariensis*. When young the foliage is of a decided blue color, which it loses as the tree grows older. Leaves are very long, giving the tree a massive appearance.

P. Insignis—Monterey Pine. This is a rapid growing pine that is used a great deal for ornamental planting, avenues and wind brakes. The most rapid growing pine we have.

P. Maratima — Seaside Pine. The leaves are stiffer, coarser and darker green than the preceding.

P. Torreyana—Soledad Pine. Tree 40 to 60 feet, with spreading and sometimes ascending branches.

Rosedale Hybrid—This is a very compact dwarf evergreen, said to be a cross between a *retinispora* and the *arbor vitae*. The foliage is of a silvery

cast and has a very pleasing effect. Good in localities where a small, compact evergreen is desired.

Sequoia Gigantea—California Big Tree. This is the largest growing tree in the world. It makes a handsome pyramidal tree. Is desirable for ornamental planting.

Sequoia Sempervirens — California Redwood. The great lumber producing tree of California. Attains a height of

ly, much like maple leaves, hence the name "Acerifolia." Is of much more open growth than the preceding one. Takes its name of Flame tree from the bright red flowers that appear in the spring.

Saint John's Bread—A very fine ornamental and shade tree. Forms a round, compact head and has bright, glossy green leaves.

Taxus Erecta Pyramidalis—Rather a



Saint John's Bread Tree

400 feet. Makes a tall, graceful tree for ornamental planting.

Sterculia Diversifolia — Australian Plane Tree of Bottle Tree. Is of fine, symmetrical appearance and upright growth. The leaves on different trees vary in shape from almost round to very deeply cut. Is very much used as a street tree.

Sterculia Acerifolia — Australian Flame Tree. The leaves are lobed deep-

bushy plant with slender, erect branches tapering to a point at the top. Has dark green foliage and is a very handsome tree.

Thuja Elegantissima—One of the Golden Arbor Vitae. Grows in pyramidal form. Is of dwarf habit.

Juniperus Japonica—A tree attaining a height of 50 to 60 feet. Branches slender and graceful; tree inclined to be pyramidal in form.

DECIDUOUS, ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES

Acer Dasycarpum—White or Silver Maple. One of the common maples of the east. Is a rapid growing tree and thrives in California. Upper side of leaves is green and lower side light colored or "silvery." A popular tree where a deciduous tree is desired.

Acer Negundo—Ash Leaved Maple or Box Elder. A large spreading tree of rapid growth. Withstands drouth well. Makes a good shade tree where a deciduous tree is desired.

valuable tree for lumber for use in cabinet making.

Liriodendron Tulipifera—Tulip Tree. Large, showy flowers that resemble tulips, hence the name. A very desirable ornamental tree. Grows to a large size.

Melia Azedarach—Umbrella Tree. One of the best of all deciduous shade trees. It is a rapid growing tree with a very dense umbrella shaped top. Native of India and Persia but comes to us from Texas, where it seems to have become thoroughly naturalized.



Umbrella Tree

Catalpa Speciosa—A tree growing 100 feet. Leaves very large; flower showy. A very hardy and desirable shade and ornamental tree. Very valuable for post timber.

Fraxinus Americana—White Ash. A tall tree; 100 to 120 feet. Fine as an avenue tree where a deciduous tree is desired. The ash produces a manufacturing lumber of a very high grade.

Juglans Nigra—Eastern Black Walnut. A large spreading tree of fairly rapid growth. Makes a fine shade tree where a large tree is desired. A very

Populus Deltoides, Variety Carolinensis—Carolina Poplar. One of the best of the poplar trees. Has an upright, shapely growth and where a rapidly growing tree is wished, especially for country roadway planting it is very desirable.

Populus Nigra, Variety Italica—Lombardy Poplar. This is the upright growing poplar so commonly seen. Is a strong, upright grower, the branches pointing uniformly upwards. It gives a very striking appearance to country roadways to have them planted to this tree.

Ulmus Americana—American White Elm. This is a rapid growing and very graceful tree. Grows to a large size and is suitable for ornamental or street planting.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Abutilons—Flowering Maples. This is a large shrub or small open tree with showy bell shaped flowers. We offer four varieties: Thompsonii, a double yellow; Golden Bells, a single golden yellow; Souvenir de Bonne, red flower, and Rosaflora, red.

Camelia—A very beautiful, glossy green leaved shrub. Flowers are very waxy in appearance. We have it in pink, red and white.

Euphorbia Splendens — Crown of Thorns. An interesting thorny plant with few leaves and bright scarlet flowers. A novelty.

Fuchsias—A small shrub common to nearly every house collection in the East and to nearly every flower garden in California. As a class they bloom profusely and no collection is complete without some of them. We have the following varieties:

Purple Phenominal — The largest Fuchsia we have yet seen. The tube and sepals are bright coral-red, beautifully formed. The corolla, nearly two and a half inches across, is of very richest violet shade. The habit is remarkably free, and it blooms more freely than any large variety we have seen.

White Phenominal—Same as purple except that the corolla is white.

The Black Prince—A misnomer as far as name is concerned, being of a bright, waxy carmine; tube and petals large and broad, with pale green tips; large, open pale pink corolla, a wonderfully symmetrical habit and the best all around Fuchsia we know.

Speciosa—Pale red tube and sepals; dark red corolla, there frequently being from thirty to forty flowers on a single branch.

Elm City—Sepals rich crimson with very full, deep purple corolla.

Lustre—White tube and sepals, with bright crimson-scarlet corolla.

Mrs. E. G. Hill—A good variety. Sepals and tube red and a purple double white corolla.

Earl of Beaconsfield—Strong growing variety, red tube and sepal, single crimson corolla.

Storm King—Red tube and calyx, double white corolla.

Col. Roberts—Red tube and sepals with semi-double purple corolla; free bloomer.

Grevillea Thalemanii—A wide-spreading shrub with fine, feathery leaves and bright red flowers. A very fine and attractive plant where a large shrub is desired. Thrives best in a dry situation.

Cestrum Elegans—This is a half climber. Flowers red to purple. A common plant and desirable on account of its almost continuous blooming properties.

HIBISCUS

Double Crimson. This is a very desirable large double variety. In localities subject to heavy frosts the hibiscus will freeze down for the first few winters but each time will send up an increased number of stalks which will bloom profusely. As the plant gets older it withstands the frost better.

Single Crimson—Much the same in growth as the double crimson. Some growers think the single variety superior to the double.

Peachblow—This is a semi-double light pink variety; very popular; bush is similar to the two preceding ones in growth and general appearance.

Crimson Eye—This is a white variety with a crimson center. Very showy. The top of this variety is annual and the root perennial. It makes a quick growth in the spring and produces very large single flowers.

Manihot or Yellow Japanese Hibiscus—Not common but very desirable. Inclined to grow but few stalks to the plant.

Hydrangea Otaksa—A large, pink flowering variety with bright green foliage. Grows best on the north or east side of the house or other buildings where it is protected from the afternoon sun. When properly grown the bushes are six to eight feet across and covered with large heads of pink flowers.

Hydrangea Thomas Hogg—Similar to Otaksa but with white flowers. Plant does not seem to stand the heat as well as Otaksa.

Lauristinus—A very common and well known ornamental and hedge plant. Has very dark green foliage and bears clusters of small, white, waxy flowers. One of our best hedge plants.

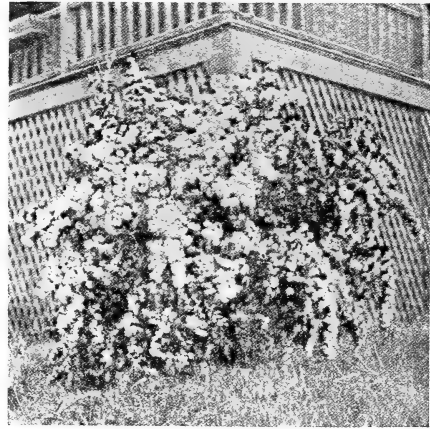
Lantanna—This is a shrubby half climber. A very profuse blooming plant and makes a dense round top shrub. Will often make a mass of shrubbery ten feet across in a single season. It is of various colors, red, yellow, pink and white with variations.

Muehlenbeckia Platyclados—Coccoloba or Sea Grape. An erect, shrubby plant with flat, green rib-like branches with few or no leaves. The thin, flat branches performing the office of leaves. An interesting plant.

Streptosolan Jamesonii — Yellow Heliotrope. Makes a thicker and ranker growth than the common heliotrope. A good plant where a large shrub is desired. Liable to injury from frost.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Bird of Paradise—Flowers are produced in an indeterminate spike, broad at the base and narrow at the top, resembling a bird with its tail spread ready for flight. Flowers crimson and yellow. A low shrub of odd appearance.



Bridal Wreath

Bridal Wreath—(*Speraea Prunifolia*). A low, bushy shrub with a great profusion of double white flowers. Very desirable on account of its early blooming.

Grape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia Indica*) One of our best deciduous shrubs. If desired it can be trimmed to a single stem and made to grow into a shapely little tree. Is a very striking shrub on account of the great profusion of bloom. We have it in four colors, pink, white, scarlet and purple.

Lemon Verbena—A rapid growing shrub with pinkish white flowers. The

leaves of this plant are very fragrant, having a strong lemon odor.

Lilac—Purple—The common lilac of the eastern garden. A strong growing shrub blooming very early in the spring. One of the most fragrant of all flowers.

Lilac—White—Like the above, only the flowers are white.

Ponisettia—A half hardy shrub of great beauty and one that is admired by every one. In the cooler sections of the state it is used as a hot-house plant, but in the more favored sec-

Pyrus Malus Parkmanii (or Flowering Apple)—A small tree or large shrub that is covered with a profusion of apple blossoms. It is very beautiful and somewhat rare on the coast. No amateur's collection is complete without it.

Snowball (*Viburnum Opulus*)—The common snowball. A hardy shrub that makes a large, bushy plant. In the early spring it is covered with flower heads that resemble balls of snow by their whiteness and symmetry.

Snowball (Japanese) *Viburnum Plicatum*—This is a popular variety. The



Asparagus Plumosus

tions where the frosts are light it is grown in great profusion out of doors. It should be pruned back very severely each spring, almost to a stump. During the summer the plants make a fine appearance with their straight stems and large green leaves. Along about the holidays and for about three months the young shoots are all tipped with large, red "flowers" measuring anywhere from six inches to 15 inches across. These so-called flowers are closely set whorls of leaves at the end of the branches that have turned a vivid scarlet and crimson.

flower heads are more numerous but smaller than the one above described.

Pomegranate—*Punica Granatum*. A conspicuous shrub. Has bright red flowers all through the summer and in the fall and winter the fruit adds to the beauty of the bush.

HERBACEOUS, ORNAMENTAL AND FLOWERING PLANTS

Asparagus Plumosus—A decorative pot plant very highly prized as a house or porch plant. Is equally effective either in a flower pot or in a hanging

basket. Has beautiful feathery foliage and is commonly called Asparagus Fern. Supplies good strings of green for decorating.

Asparagus Sprengeri—Another ornamental asparagus plant but quite different from the previously described one. One of the best of plants for pot or hanging basket. Throws out long stems that are well covered with fine green leaves. Fine for cutting where stems three to four feet long are desired.

Abyssinian Banana (*Musa Enseta*)—A non-fruit bearing, large-leaved decorative plant. Susceptible to frost but in protected locations or in tubs is very fine for decorating.

Banana—Fruit bearing. The common fruit bearing banana. Forms large clumps of many stalks that grow to 12 to 16 feet tall, usually blooming and forming a few scattered fruits along the flower stalk. A large clump in a sheltered place is very ornamental.

Ageratum Azureum—A low growing plant with a profusion of sky-blue flowers. Very useful for border or bedding work.

Acheranthus—We have this in two varieties—the bright red and the variegated green and yellow; very effective for bedding in mass. Also for borders.

Begonias—We have a good collection of these plants. They are very decorative with their glossy and many-colored leaves and their bright flowers. We present a dozen and a half varieties for our customers to choose from. For names of varieties see price list.

California Holly—This is a shrub with a profusion of holly berries. Fine for the decorative effect of the berries.

Centaureas—We have them in white, lavender and yellow. Very fine for cut flowers. Flowers have a very fluffy appearance and are from two to three inches broad.

Carnations—We carry a stock of the best varieties of red, pink and white.

Los Angeles—Best White—Large and perfect flower with good, strong stem. Jas. Corbett, best dark pink. Enchantress, light pink. Harlowarden, crimson. Dr. Choate, scarlet.

Cinerarias—Flowers are very showy. Good for pot plants and, when set in beds, good for cut flowers.

Coleus—We have several varieties of very fine coleus; make very fine pot plants.

Chrysanthemums—We have several varieties of the very finest strains.

Black Hawk—Deep red.

Charity—Red with silvery fringe.

Col. D. Appleton—A bright yellow.

Golden Wedding—A good yellow.

Good Gracious—White to flesh color, sometimes shaded to pink.

Holst—Creamy white.

Florence Pullman—One of the best whites.

Ivory—Very fine for cut blooms.

Louis Boehmer—A clear lavender pink.

Silver Shield—Rose pink.

Wm. Duckham—A clear pink.

Cuphea Llavea—Red, white and blue flower. Also called Cigar Plant. Used for baskets and for bedding.

Cuphea Ignea—Cigar Plant. Flowers red, except at the tip, which has a dark ring and a white mouth.

Cyperus Alternifolia — Umbrella Plant. A good decorative plant in pots and fine for out of door clumps. See cut.

Daisies—Used mostly for edging, especially the English daisy, which is pink and white and the snowball, which is pure white.

Daisies—Alaska, Shasta. This is the best of the Shasta daisies and is used both for borders and for bedding. Flowers are four inches across.

be a very large shrub. In fact in California it can be trained into a tree 20 feet tall.

White Oleander—This is a very fine variety and very attractive when covered with its pure white flowers.

Yellow Oleander—Flowers are smaller than the pink and white but the bush is similar.

Pansies—We have the finest strain



Cyperus Alternifolia

Geranium—We carry these constantly in stock, both in single and double and in the various colors in the common sorts and the white, light pink, dark pink and red in the Ivys.

Heliotrope—Every yard should have a plant of this. We have it in light and dark purple, and white.

Oleanders—Pink. This is the most common of the Oleanders. It grows to

of mixed pansies of the large flowering type.

Pampas Grass—A clump of Pampas grass is very ornamental with its long, white plumes waving in the air.

Petunias—We have a very fine strain of double white only.

Primula—These plants make a fine pot plant. Both the foliage and the flower are ornamental.

Salvias—Flowering Sage. A small herbaceous plant growing in pots or in the open; covered with a profusion of scarlet flowers.

Sultana Patens or Sweet Sultana—A small herbaceous plant with glossy leaves and pink flowers. Always in bloom and desirable for individual plants or for bedding.

Solanum Capsicum—Jersulem Cherry—A low shrubby plant that in the fall is covered with small red fruit about

Violets—We have the **Princess**, a large, single blue violet with very long stem. **California Violet**—Large, single, very sweet scented. The **Marie Louise** or double English Purple Violet, the **Russion Violet**, very dark purple and shorter stemmed than **Princess**, and the **Swanley's White**, a double white variety.

BULBOUS PLANTS

Agapanthus Umbellata—Blue Lily of the Nile. A very popular lily on ac-



Pampas Grass. (See page 30)

the size of a cherry, rendering it very ornamental.

Verbenas—No flower garden is complete without a bed of verbenas. We carry them in red, white, pink and purple.

Veronica Maratima—A small herbaceous plant sending up a flower stalk about 18 to 24 inches, with a deep blue flower.

count of its continuous blooming qualities and the unusual color of its flowers. It repeatedly sends up stalks bearing a large bunch of blue flowers.

Allium Grandiflorum — Flowering Onion. One of our earliest flowering bulbs. Fine for cut flowers or florist work. Large clusters of white flowers are born on naked stems standing one to two feet tall.

Amaryllis Belladonna — Belladonna Lily. Forms immense bulbs, sometimes measuring four inches or more in diameter. Blooms in August and September, sending up a naked stem from 18 to 36 inches, bearing at the top a cluster of from three to a dozen beautiful pink lilies about four inches long with a flaring tube about two and on-half to three inches across.

Amaryllis—Red. Similar to the above variety but much smaller bulbs and shorter flower stalk.

Amaryllis—White. This is like the red in size of bulb and length of flower stem.

Begonias—**Tuberous Rooted**—These produce large, waxy flowers that are very conspicuous by their bright color and waxy appearance. We have them in different colors, both single and double.

Calla Lily—California is noted for its calla lilies. Here they grow to an immense size and great height. Some sections are famous for their calla lily hedges.

Cannas—Stenckoff. This is the best dwarf red, producing flowers abundantly throughout the summer. Very effective when banked against a building or massed in a bed.

Ensetifolia—One of the tall reds; very fine.

Lemon Yellow—One of the best of the yellows.

Caladium Esculentum—The large, green leaved caladium usually known as "Elephant's Ear." A very fine plant for foliage effect; a tropical corner can be greatly improved by the addition of a Caladium.

Chinese Sacred Lily—One of the *Polyantha Narcissus*. Seems to grow

equally well whether planted in soil or in a dish with nothing but water and its own store of food to produce the flowers, which are of the large, white *Narcissus* with cream or yellow centers.

Cyclamen—Also called Persian Violet. This is a very showy flower, grown from a flat cone or bulb. The flowers are in different shades from red to white.

Dahlias—Our bulbs are very fine. We have the large, double dark red and the lemon yellow.

Easter Lily Bulbs—We have the *Lilium Candidum* and the *Lilium Longiflorum*.

Gladiolus—These plants thrive well in various soils. They are profuse bloomers and make a fine bed or border.

Hyacinths—These are always free bloomers and very fine for cut flowers. One of the most easy of culture of all the bulbs.

Iris—Japanese. A very fine group of the Iris. Very showy and exciting admiration wherever seen.

Iris—German. These are the most common of the Irises. They are very variable in form and color and should be in every flower garden.

Narcissus—We have both the single and double, including the Chinese sacred lily. They are easy of culture and make a good display of flowers for a small outlay of money.

Tulips—We have made a careful selection of varieties and offer only those best suited to California.

Tuberose—The sweetest perfumed of all flowers. A few stems of flowers will perfume a whole house.

Zepheranthes — Zephyr Flower or Fairy Lily. Good for cut flowers.

DRACAENAS

Dracaena Australis—This is the best of the common dracaenas. Leaves are broad and graceful drooping. These make fine tub plants; also fine for street planting.

Dracaena Indivisa—Growth is similar to above except that the leaves are only about one-half as wide.

We also have fancy striped leaved dracaenas for pot culture.

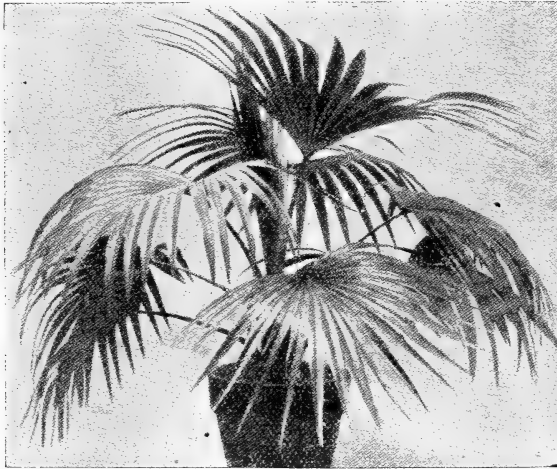
ing and very graceful palm. Fine for a tub plant or for avenue planting.

Corypha Australis—Not hardy for out of door planting except where frosts are light. Makes a fine leaf palm for decorating purposes.

Cycas Revoluta—Sage Palm. A fine decorative palm. Dwarf in habit, hardy and very ornamental.

Erythea Edules—Is a hardy fan palm suitable for street or park planting.

Kentia Forsteriana—Considered the



Latania Bourbonica

PALMS

Chamerops Excelsa—Windmill Palm. A slow growing fan palm with deeply cut leaves. Leaves remain green well down the stem, which is covered with stringy fibrous material. A desirable palm for street planting as it does not spread onto the walks.

Cocos Australis—A very ornamental but slow growing palm. Is of a sturdy growth with more or less bluish cast to the leaves.

Cocos Plumosa—A hardy, tall grow-

best and most graceful of the house decorative palms. Not hardy for out of door culture.

Kentia Belmoriana—Very similar to the above. Fine for house culture.

Latania Bourbonica—A broad leaved fan palm with very graceful drooping leaves; make fine plants for tubs or for the open ground.

Phoenix Canariensis—The most popular of all hardy palms for out of door culture. It grows rapidly, is very graceful and makes a fine yard or park

specimen. Also makes a very fine tub plant.

Rhapis Flabeliformis — Umbrella Palm. Leaves borne mostly at the top of bamboo-like stems. Suckers freely, giving the palm many stalks. Makes a fine tub plant. Also fine for a clump in the open.

Seaforthia Elegans—A fine palm and very ornamental as a pot or tub plant.

Washingtonia Filifera — California Fan Palm. A rapid growing palm that

the trunk of the tree. In every way a better tree than the preceding variety.

HEDGE AND BORDER PLANTS

Ageratum—Described on page 29.

California Privet—*Ligustrum Ovalifolium*. One of the best hedge plants we have. Stands trimming well and makes a symmetrical, compact hedge. The leaves are a dark shiny green. Can be pruned to any desired height up to fifteen feet.

Daisy—See description, page 30.



Phoenix Canariensis

in the past has been very popular and very largely planted. Leaves soon die and drop down onto the stem, where they form a whitish gray circle of leaves around the stem, the green leaves appearing only at the top of the stem.

Washingtonia Robusta — Mexican Fan Palm. Leaves are similar but with shorter leaf-stalk or petiole than filifera. Does not get so brown in cool weather and holds its leaves much farther down

Euonymus Japonica—Are upright shrub, growing eight to ten feet. Leaves are thick and of a glossy green color, narrowly elliptical and two to two and one-half inches long. Makes a fine individual shrub or a fine hedge plant.

Euonymus Pulchellus—Dwarf Japanese Box. This is a small leaved, very dwarf variety of the *Euonymus Japonica*. Good for hedging or planting

along driveways, but too dwarf for a street hedge.

Santolene—A very quick growing, silvery border plant. Easy to train into a compact border. Must not be allowed to bloom as it spoils the shape of the plant.

CLIMBING, VINING AND TRAILING PLANTS

Ampelopsis Quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper. A rank growing deciduous

Australian Pea-Vine—We have two colors of this vine, the pink and the white flowered. It is a rapid growing vine and is fine to use where a perfect screen is desired. The flowers are borne in great profusion.

Bignonia Venusta—A strong grower with glossy green foliage. Flowers crimson to orange, mostly in drooping racemes.

Bougainvillea Braziliensis—This is a



California Privet Hedge

climber, well known everywhere. The leaves turn scarlet in the fall, giving it a very beautiful appearance.

Ampelopsis Veitchi—Boston Ivy—Japanese Ivy. A high climber with disk like tendrils, with which it adheres to walls of all kinds. The glossy foliage stands dust and smoke well and turns to a crimson in the fall. Probably the most highly prized of all hardy deciduous climbers.

Asparagus Plumosus and A. Sprengeri—See page 29.

variety of **Bougainvillea Spectabilis**. It comes from Brazil. Leaves are larger and thicker than the **Sanderiana**. Bracts are larger, deep rose color but varying to purple.

Bougainvillea Refulgeus — Bracts purple. Flower racemes long and drooping.

Bougainvillea Sanderiana—This is the **Bougainvillea** so commonly seen climbing on porches and lattice work. The floral bracts are not so large as the previously described varieties but it is

a profuse and persistent bloomer and one of our most desirable plants. At most seasons of the year it is simply one mass of color.

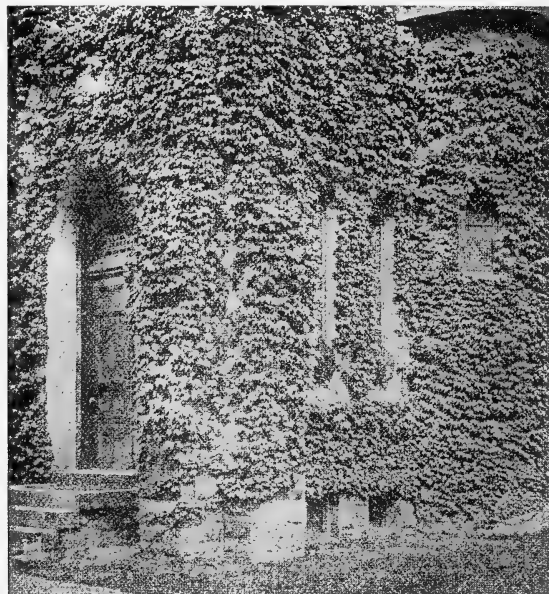
Clematis Mad. Edouard Andre—A beautiful, large flowered crimson variety. The Clematis are among the finest of all climbers.

Clematis Henryi—A white variety with large flowers and very beautiful.

Plant—This requires a protected place. Is fine for covering old rock walls and the like.

Hedera Helix—English Ivy. A strong growing evergreen. Good for covering walls.

Honeysuckle—Chinese Evergreen. A fine evergreen vine with rich, cream yellow flowers. Good where a dense covering or screen is desired.



Ampelopsis Veitchii

Clematis Jackmani—A very fine purple variety and companion to the two preceding.

The above three hybrids contain the best blood of the Clematis family and it is to them in a large degree that the popularity of the Clematis is due.

Clematis Paniculata—Virgins Bower. This is the most common of the Clematis. Has small white flowers, which it produces in the fall in great profusion.

Ficus Repens or Creeping Rubber

Honeysuckle—Japanese Varigated. Leaves are a beautiful glossy green varigated with yellow. Flowers cream-yellow. A desirable vine.

Jasmine Gracillimum—White flowering Jasmine. Flowers an inch or more across and forming dense hanging heads.

Jasmine Officinale—Has glossy green foliage and bears abundant white fragrant flowers.



Clematis Paniculata. (See page 36)

Jasmine Revolutum—Italian Yellow Jasmine. More of a shrubby than a climbing plant. Leaves thick and evergreen. Flowers bright yellow in open clusters.

Moonflower — *Ipomoea Bona-nox*. Comes from the American and Asiatic tropics. The original type of this vine is white flowered. There are now in the horticultural trade, various varieties and variations in color of the Moonflower. We have the white and the blue.

Muehlenbeckia Complexa — Wire Vine. Flowers are small and of a waxy whiteness. The stem is slender and wiry with small, broadly oval leaves. Makes a fine appearance when it has attained a little age and size.

Passion Flower—We have the pink Passion Flower. A very strong grower; deeply three-lobed leaves. Flowers pink, three inches or more across.

Plumbago Capensis—Blue Plumbago.

An evergreen vine with bright green foliage and bearing profusely, clusters of blue flowers. A very desirable vine.

Snail Vine—*Phaseolus Caracalla*. A good climber. Flowers large and fleshy and suffused with pink, purple and yellow.

Smilax—Grown for decorative purposes. Has a green, wiry stem with small ovate leaves.

Solanum Wendlandii—Is a large blue flowering vine. Flowers are very conspicuous as they bloom in clusters.

Swainsonia Alba—Sometimes called the Winter Sweet Pea. The flowers are pure white and pea-like in form. It is a very popular flower.

Tecoma Capensis—Red Trumpet Flower.

Tecoma Grandiflora—Trumpet Flower. Sometimes called *Bignonia Grandiflora*. Only about a half climber. Flowers in terminal racemes in clusters of orange yellow flowers. A very desirable plant.

Vinca or Periwinkle—We have the green leaved and the variegated. Both have blue flowers, good for covering rockeries.

Wistaria—We have the blue and the white. Probably the most profuse bloomers of all the vines. Flowers in long, drooping racemes.

FERNS

Adiantum — Maiden Hair Fern. This is always a popular variety. Makes a fine pot plant and is fine for use with cut flowers. Does best in a shady place, as do most other ferns.

Boston Sword Fern—Probably the most common and most used of all ferns. It is hardy and easily managed, sending up long fronds that droop in a

graceful manner. Fine for pot plants or for a fern corner.

Common Sword Fern—Similar to the above but fronds are narrower and more erect in growth.

Piersonii Fern—Called the Ostrich Plume Fern. A good fern.

Elegantissima—An improvement on the Piersonii Fern. Fronds are more finely divided than in the Piersonii.

Whitmanii—This is an improved Elegantissima. The habit of growth is more fixed. The fronds are less apt to revert back to the Boston, from which these variations have sprung. The fronds of this one are very feathery and broad.

Brake Ferns (Woodwardia)—The fronds of these ferns are very large and broad, measuring up to 1 1-2 feet wide and six to seven feet long. Fine for a fern background and to cut for decorative purposes.

Lippia Repens—This is a lawn covering material, forming a thick sward and takes much less water than grass or clover and stays green all the year. Is not hard to eradicate when desired, yet will withstand drouth and abuse better than Bermuda grass, the home-maker's pest. The sod is cut into pieces two inches square and set in the lawn 12 to 18 inches apart and Lippia Repens does the rest. It has a small, whitish flower and somewhat resembles white clover at a distance. It is a verbenal, consequently easy to eradicate when desired.

Crimson Winter Rhubarb—One of Luther Burbank's latest and best productions. It meets every demand, both for home consumption and for market purposes. It being a cross between one of the Australian varieties and the wild rhubarb of California it is peculiarly adapted to our Southern California

climate. No home garden or market is complete without it. Being in a growing condition twelve months in the year it fills a long felt want in the home and in the market. Stocks are tender and stringless and of delicious flavor when cooked. It is easy of culture, needing little care.

ROSES

Agrippina—Rich scarlet, always in flower.

American Beauty—Very double, of a deep crimson color, and very fragrant.

Black Prince—Splendid dark crimson flowers, which are shaded so deeply as to be almost black; cupped, large, full, fine shape.

Baby Rambler—This new French Rose (Mme. Norbert Levavasseur) is a cross between Crimson Rambler and Glory of Polyanthus, retaining the color of the former with the exceedingly free flowering habit of the latter. The flowers are borne in clusters of 30 to 40, and the foliage is dark, glossy and profuse.

Bessie Brown—A strong, vigorous grower of erect, branching habit, flowering in great profusion from June until frost; flowers of perfect form, large size, of good substance and highly fragrant; color creamy white.

Bride—This is decidedly the most beautiful white Tea Rose. The flowers are very large and double, on long, stiff stems, of fine texture and substance.

Bridesmaid—Very large size, and of regular full form, delightfully tea-scented; color, clear rose-pink. A free and constant bloomer; makes elegant buds for cutting.

Burbank—A free-flowering, ever-blooming Rose; flowers very profusely; color light pink.

Christine De Nougé—(Tea). A Rose producing fine buds of rich red or deep rose.

Catherine Mermet—(Tea). (Forcing). This is a fine pink Rose, a good grower and bloomer. For out of doors Catherine Mermet is one of the very best pink roses.

Captain Christy—Hyb. Tea. Delicate, flesh pink, rosy center. Very large size usually.

Caroline Testout—Bright satiny rose, with brighter center, full and globular; very free and sweet; one of the most valuable roses in the collection.

Duchess De Brabant—(Tea). This Rose combines exquisite perfume, beautiful coloring and matchless profusion of flowers. A soft, light rose with a heavy shading of amber-salmon.

Duchess of Albany—(Hybrid Tea). This Rose is simply a La France, only several shades deeper in color, being a lovely shade of deep rose or pink. Often called the Red La France. Superb in every respect.

Etoile de France—A new red rose. One of the richest red roses grown and a very promising variety for Southern California.

Etoile De Lyon—(Tea). This is the best yellow bedder to date. Buds and bloom both very double and of large size; color deep golden yellow. It blooms freely and every flower is a gem.

General R. E. Lee—(Tea). Color deep orange yellow. Colors up best in cloudy weather. When well done is a very rich rose.

Golden Gate — (Tea). This is one of the really meritorious Tea Roses; a strong grower; flowers of fine, large size; buds beautiful; color shell pink, shading to creamy-flesh on outer petals.

Gruss an Teplitz or Greeting of Teplitz—(Hybrid China). As a bedding

Rose this is one of the finest and most useful varieties ever sent out. Many of our customers who bought it the past two years are realizing its value and singing its praises. It will take rank with Hermosa or Soupert. The color is brightest scarlet, shading to deep, rich, velvety crimson.



Etoile de France

General Jacqueminot—Bright red, fragrant; extra. This is too well known to need description.

Gen. MacArthur—The richest crimson. One of the sweetest varieties. A vigorous grower, producing long stems.

Isabella Sprunt—A clear, light yellow; a very popular variety, strong grower and free bloomer.

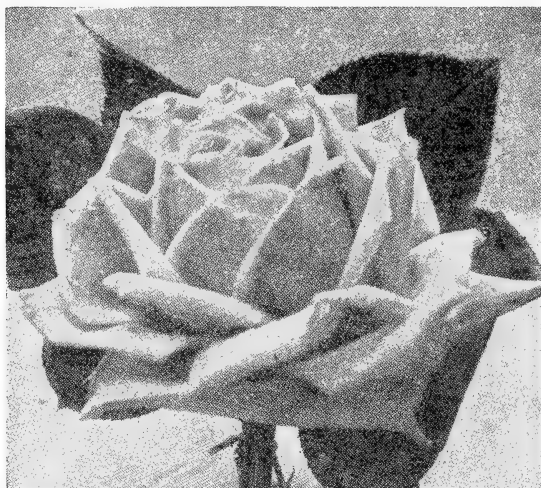
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—(Hybrid Tea). Strongest growing, freest blooming, most perfect flowers of the Hybrid Teas. Large, fine buds of pure white. Does not pink up when planted out; best white for all seasons. Superb. It will be very difficult to produce a finer rose than this charming variety.

Killarney—This great Irish Hybrid Tea Rose is of recent introduction. It is perfectly hardy with light protection in this latitude. A strong, robust grower with bright foliage,

as it is a profuse and continuous bloomer. Flowers large and full, petals recurved and of a beautiful creamy-rose, shaded with rose-vermilion and tinged with salmon.

Mad. Cecil Bruner—The finest of Fairy Roses. Perfectly double and delightfully fragrant. Color a rosy pink and nearly always in bloom.

Magna Charta—Hyb. Remont. Clear rosy-red. Free in spring, sparingly later. Hardy.



Kaiserine Augusta Victoria

flowering very freely throughout the season. The flowers are very large, the buds long and pointed. The color is beautiful satiny pink, shaded and suffused pale pink.

La France—It is of superb form, and double as a rose can be. No variety can surpass it in delicate coloring—silvery-rose shades, with pink.

Madame Abel Chatenay—Forcing Rose. This is a wonderfully strong, healthy growing variety, with rich, bright foliage. A grand bedding rose,

Marie Van Houtte—Of fine, faultless, straw-yellow color, with the outer petals washed and outlined with a bright rosy-crimson; occasionally the whole flower will be suffused with light pink. It grows vigorously, blooms profusely, and is most deliciously scented.

Malmaison—A noble rose; flower is extremely large and double; color flesh white, clear and fresh. Has been considered the finest Bourbon Rose for many years.

Maman Cochet—One of the very best

and most valuable roses, especially for out door blooming. The flowers are of great size and very double; color bright rose.

Meteor—A velvety-red ever-bloomer of the deepest glowing crimson. As fine as a Hybrid; flower of medium size, very double, and petals slightly recurving.

Paul Neyron—Deep shining pink. Flowers often five inches in diameter.

a trifle deeper at center.

Perle des Jardins—(Tea). A grand yellow Rose. This variety is planted largely for cut flowers; in fact, it is the only yellow forcing rose. Extra fine.

Rainbow—(Tea). (Forcing). Same as Papa Gontier, except the flower is striped with crimson.

Richmond—(Hybrid Tea). This is



White Cochet

It is a strong grower; almost thornless. Considered the finest pink rose.

Papa Gontier — (Tea). A fine forcing Rose, also fine for field planting. We sell immense quantities of this fine Rose. It has a fine bud. open flower, semi-double. Color dark carmine flushed crimson.

Pres. Carnot—The flower is of large size, of exquisite shape with heavy, thick, shell-like petals; long and pointed. Color delicate rosy flesh, shaded

the best red forcing variety yet produced. It is of strong and rapid growth and more vigorous than any other forcing variety in commerce. It comes to perfection without special care or culture and can be grown in the same soil and temperature and with the same treatment given to Bride.

Sunset—(Tea). The color is a remarkable shade of rich, golden-amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark, ruddy copper, intensely beautiful and resembling in color a splendid "after-glow."

Striped La France—(Hybrid Tea). A fine Rose, identical in every respect with its parent, La France, except the flowers are beautifully striped and shaded a delicate white. The coloring is exquisite, and we think this rose will please. It produces magnificent large buds and flowers.

Safrano—(Tea). A strong grower and an old favorite; a bright apricot



Ulrich Brunner

yellow, changing to orange-fawn. Very much esteemed.

Ulrich Brunner—Bright cerise red, a magnificent rose.

Vick's Caprice—Dark red, striped with white; very odd.

White La France—(Hybrid Tea). This is a most beautiful Rose; ranks with La France. In color a fawn white, of the true La France type; superb.

White Maman Cochet—(Tea). The flowers are of enormous size, remarkably round and full, pure, clear, snowy white throughout when grown under glass; when grown out of doors it pinks like Bride, but the pink only adds to its beauty, and it is delightfully tea-scented. It is by far the finest and most reliable bedding rose yet produced. Anyone can have the very finest roses for cutting all summer and autumn by planting a few plants of it.

Yellow Cochet or Madame Derepas Matrat—(Tea). The color is a good sulphur-yellow on first opening, changing to a delightful rose color as the flower gets age, when it takes on this rose shade. Blooms very large, perfectly double, splendid form and freely produced. It has every quality necessary to make the ideal yellow bedder, ranking with the White and Pink Cochets in value as a summer rose.

CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing Kaiserin—(Climbing Hybrid Tea). This is, without doubt, the grandest of all white climbing roses. It is the first and only pure white hardy ever-blooming climbing rose, and as such meets a demand that has never before been supplied. It is a strong, rapid grower, growing to perfection in open ground and throwing up numerous shoots ten feet high in a single season. The flowers are something grand. They are extra large, full, deep and double, and are produced on long, stiff stems. The buds are long and pointed, exquisitely modeled and gracefully finished.

Climbing Meteor—(Climbing Hybrid Tea). The brightest colored of all roses. Climbing Meteor is the acme of

all red climbing roses. It is a free, persistent bloomer, and will make a growth of from ten to fifteen feet in a season.

Climbing La France—(Climbing Hybrid Tea). Identical in every respect with La France except its climbing habit; it has the fault of reverting to the bush form.

Climbing Perle des Jardins—(Climbing Tea). Same as Perle des Jardins, only a more vigorous grower; flowers are deep golden-yellow.

Climbing Md. C. Testout—(Climbing Hybrid Tea). A most wonderful rose; an exact counterpart of that grand rose, Mad. Caroline Testout, except that it is a vigorous climber; bright clear pink in color.

Climbing Cecil Bruner—The same as bush rose but a very rapid climber and not such a free bloomer.

Crimson Rambler—This plant is of a very vigorous growth, making shoots from eight to ten feet during the season, rendering it a charming pillar rose. It is also magnificent in bush form, and for covering buildings, trellises, etc., it cannot be excelled. One of the striking characteristics of this rose is its remarkable color, which is of the brightest crimson, which remains undimmed to the end, showing none of the objectionable purplish tint so common in crimson roses.

Caroline Goodrich—(Pillar Rose). An ever-bloomer, blooming in clusters; color light red; has the delicious fragrance of the Hybrid Perpetuals.

Cloth of Gold or Chromatella—(Climbing Tea). A clear golden-yellow; large, very full and double; highly fragrant. Highly prized in the south for pillars and verandas.

Gold of Ophir—Ophire. (Noisette).

Nasturtium-yellow, suffused with coppery-red; one of the most beautiful of the climbing roses.

Reine Marie Henriette—(Noisette). A rampant climber; fine in bud, free bloomer; in color a bright red, a shade lighter than General "Jack;" a first-class rose in every respect and thrives from Baltimore to New Orleans.

La Marque—Pure white, in large clusters. One of the best white climbers.

Mad. A. Carrier—A double white rose, slightly flesh color; sweet-scented; a very hardy and free grower; always some blossoms.

Marechal Niel—(The World-Renowned Rose). (Noisette). A beautiful deep sulphur-yellow; very full; very large and exceedingly fragrant. It is the finest yellow rose in existence. It has a climbing habit, and where it is permitted to grow until it has attained a large size, as it will in a few years, it yields thousands of beautiful golden-yellow flowers.

Striped Henrietta—Like Henrietta except that the petals are striped with a very delicate pink. Good grower; free bloomer.

RIVE de 'Or, Golden Chain or Climbing Safrano—(Noisette). A beautiful pillar rose, being a strong climber; color orange-yellow or deep saffron; good size, full and sweet.

Wm. Allen Richardson—Orange-yellow, with outer petals lighter, center coppery-yellow.

CUT FLOWERS

We make it a point to supply our customers with cut flowers and floral designs. Orders left at either our Riverside or Corcoran Branches will receive our best attention.

**Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre
at Given Distances Apart
In Squares**

Distance 1 foot apart each way.	43560
Distance 2 feet apart each way.	10890
Distance 3 feet apart each way.	4840
Distance 4 feet apart each way.	2722
Distance 5 feet apart each way.	1742
Distance 6 feet apart each way.	1210
Distance 6x8 feet apart.....	908
Distance 7 feet apart each way.	807
Distance 8 feet apart each way.	680
Distance 8x10 feet apart.....	544
Distance 9 feet apart each way.	537
Distance 10 feet apart each way.	435
Distance 12 feet apart each way.	302
Distance 14 feet apart each way.	222
Distance 15 feet apart each way.	193
Distance 16 feet apart each way.	170
Distance 18 feet apart each way.	134
Distance 20 feet apart each way.	109
Distance 22 feet apart each way.	90
Distance 24 feet apart each way.	75
Distance 25 feet apart each way.	69
Distance 30 feet apart each way.	48
Distance 35 feet apart each way.	35
Distance 40 feet apart each way.	27
Distance 50 feet apart each way.	18

Ask for Special Circular on Eucalyptus.

INDEX **FRUIT DEPARTMENT**

	Page		Page
Almonds	12	Guavas	8
Apples	1	Japanese Persimons	8
Avacado	A 12	Lemons	11
Aligator Pear	12	Loganberries	11
Blackberries	10	Loquots	8
Cherimoya	12	Oranges	11
Chestnuts	12	Pecan Nut	13
Citrus Fruits	11	Peaches	4
Crab Apples	3	Pears	3
Dew-Berries	11	Plums	6
English Walnuts	14	Phenominal Berry	11
Figs	7	Prunes	7
Grape Fruit	11	Raspberry	11
Grape Vines	8	The Small Fruits	10
Grape Vines, American	9	Strawberry	10

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Abutilons	26	Casuarina	16
Acacias	14	Catalpa	25
Acer (Maples)	25	Cedrus	16
Acaranthus	29	Centaurea	29
Ageratum	29	Cestrum Elegans	26
Agapanthus	31	Chinese Sacred Lily	32
Amaryllis	32	Chamerops Excelsa	33
Ampelopsis	35	Chrysanthemums	29
Allium	31	Cineraria	29
Araucarias	15	Climbing Plants	35
Ash	25	Clematis	36
Asparagus Plumosus	28	Cocoloba	27
Asparagus Sprengeri	29	Cocos Australis	33
Australian Pea Vine	35	Cocos Plumosus	33
Banana	29	Coleus	29
Begonias	29	Corypha Australis	33
Begonias, Tuberous	32	Crape Myrtle	27
Bignonia Venusta	35	Crimson Winter Rhubarb	38
Bird of Paradise	27	Cryptomeria	16
Black Walnut	25	Cupressus	16
Bougainvillea	35	Cuphea Llavea	29
Bridal Wreath	27	Cuphea, Ignea	29
Bulbs	31	Cut Flowers	43
Caladium	32	Cycus Revoluta	33
California Privet	34	Cyclamen	32
Calla Lily	32	Cyperus (Umbrella Plants)	30
Camelias	26	Cypress	16
Cannas	32	Dahlias	32
Carnations	29	Daisies	30
Camphor	16	Decidious Shrubs	27

	Page		Page
Decidious Trees	25	Oleanders	30
Dracaenas	33	Palms	33
Easter Lily	32	Pampas Grass	30
Elms	26	Pansies	30
English Ivy	36	Passion Flower	37
Erythea Edulus	33	Petunias	30
Eucalyptus	17-21	Pittosporum Undulatum	23
Euonymous Japonica	34	Pine trees	23
Euonymous Pulchellus	34	Phoenix Canariensis	33
Euphorbia Splendens	26	Plumbago	37
Evergreen Shrubs	26	Poinsettia	28
Evergreen Trees	14	Pomegranite	28
Ferns	37-38	Poplars	25
Ficus (Rubber trees)	21	Primula	30
Ficus Repens	36	Pyrus Malus Parkmanii	28
Fuchsias	26	Red Wood	24
Geraniums	30	Rhapis Flabiformis	34
Gladiolus	32	Roses	38-43
Grevillea Robusta	22	Rosedale Hybrid	23
Grevillea Thelemanniana	26	Rubber Trees	21
Hakea Eucalyptoides	22	St. John's Bread	24
Hedge and Border Plants	34	Salvias	31
Heliotrope	30	Santolene	35
Hibiscus	26	Seaforthia Elegans	34
Hibiscus (Japanese)	27	Sequoia	24
Holly (California)	29	Smilax	37
Honeysuckle	36	Snail Vine	37
Hyacinths	32	Snowball	28
Hydrangea	27	Snowball (Japanese)	28
Iris	32	Solanum Capsicum	31
Jacaranda	22	Solanum Wendlandii	37
Jasmine	36	Streptsolan Jamesonii	27
Juglans, Nigra	25	Sterculia	24
Juniperus	24	Sultana Patens	31
Kentia Balmoreana	33	Swainsonia Alba	37
Kentia Forsteriana	33	Taxus	24
Lagunaria	22	Tecoma	37
Lantannas	27	Tuberose	32
Lauristinus	27	Thuja	24
Latania Bourbonica	33	Tulips	32
Laurus Nobilis	22	Tulip Tree	26
Lemon Verbennas	27	Ulmus Americana	26
Lilac	28	Umbrella Tree	25
Lippia Repens	38	Verbenas	31
Live Oak	22	Veronica	31
Magnolia Grandiflora	23	Vinca	37
Moon Flower	37	Violets	31
Muehlenbeckia Complexa	37	Washingtonia Filifera	34
Muehlenbeckia Platyclados	27	Washingtonia Robusta	34
Narcissus	32	Wisteria	37
Number of trees to one acre	44	Zepheranthes	33

